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(54) **SUPPORT FOR NETWORK ROUTING SELECTION**

HILFSVORRICHTUNG ZUR NETZWERKROUTINGAUSWAHL

SUPPORT POUR LA SÉLECTION DE L'ACHEMINEMENT DANS UN RÉSEAU

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Description

Field of the invention

[0001] The invention relates to equipment for directing data that is routed through a network and to a method of directing data through a network, by resolving user supplied address describing data.

Background art

[0002] A key part of the human-machine interface of communication equipment involves the selection of destination addresses by the user. For example, to establish a telephone call a telephone number of the called party has to be selected and to send an e-mail an e-mail address of the destination has to be selected. Powerful support tools have been provided in communication equipment to assist human users that do not know the necessary addresses by heart.

[0003] US 2004/153519 discloses a method and apparatus for completing an address. When a human user supplies an incomplete address, the apparatus detects this, derives possible complete addresses and offers these to the same human user for selection of the correct complete address.

[0004] As another example, an electronic directory database may be provided, that can be queried with incomplete information about the destination. The database provides the complete address if only one address is consistent with the incomplete information, or else presents the user with a request to choose from a list of consistent addresses.

[0005] It is also known to use historical data about previously established communication links in support of address selection. Thus, for example when a user specifies an incomplete destination address the support tool may search for a matching address in a table that contains destination addresses that the user has used in earlier transmission.

[0006] Unfortunately, this type of support tool still does not handle many cases wherein the user cannot provide the address by heart. For example, it still is awkward to use "subjective" information that has meaning for a limited number of users, but not for all other users.

[0007] The known methods do not combine address describing data received from different users to control routing, based on similarity between the different users. When a user provides address describing data, at most earlier address describing data from the same user is used to retrieve a destination address to control routing.

[0008] US2007/055656 discloses a knowledge repository system that makes use of a combination of knowledge stored in a structured machine readable format and knowledge from users in natural language format. A computing device that is operable to respond to a knowledge request using these forms of stored knowledge and inferred knowledge, e.g. to obtain an e-mail address,.

[0009] US2004/153519 discloses a method of context dependent completion of e-mail addresses. Various factors can be used to influence scores for different possible address completions. Base score data is computed from data sources like a user organizational context record, a user address book, an incoming mail record, an outgoing mail record, an address record. A context dependent score can be derived from the base score and information from other sources like a user typed address fragment, recently opened addresses, addresses used in recent communication, and recent completion corrections.

Summary

[0010] The object of the invention is solved by the subject-matter of the independent claims. Preferred embodiments are defined in the dependent claims. The embodiments and/or examples of the following description, which are not covered by the appended claims, are considered as not being part of the present invention. Among others, it is an object to provide for a communication apparatus with an improved support tool for translating a user supplied description of a destination into a destination address for routing information through a network.

[0011] A method according to claim 1 is provided. Herein input from a first user is used to collect input that links network destinations to descriptive information items. The user input is used to add records to pre-stored address resolution information, for use to resolve subsequent address selection. In each record an information item is linked both to an identifier of the destination specified in the user input and a source identifier that identifies the first user that provided the input.

This results in a record with double links, to a source and a destination, for resolving subsequently received address describing data into addresses that can be used to control routing through the network. In an embodiment the record is subsequently used to resolve address describing data that is supplied by a second, different user to describe the address of data transport through the network. The address describing data may be received for example in the form of a string of character codes or a speech signal. By means of the double link, address selection data that matches the information item in a record may be used to compare attribute values of the user and the source of the address selection data. When the result of this comparison for a record is that a match is detected between the attribute values and the information item in the record matches the address selection data, data may be routed to the destination specified in the record. In this way, context sensitive definition can be realized for an information item for resolving address selection data.

[0012] In another embodiment, the double link may be used to enable a user that is associated with the destination identified in the record to obtain the address of the source by means of further address describing data that matches the information item. In this way, user input may be used to control routing in both directions.

[0013] The added record may be obtained as a by-product of addressing other data communication. Once it is detected that user has successfully obtained an address, an information item from the address describing data that was used to obtain the address may be stored in a record in association with a source identifier of the user and a destination identifier of the destination. This record enables subsequent use of the information item to describe a further destination that resolves into the destination or the source of the addressing of the other data.

Brief description of the drawing

[0014] These and other objects and advantageous aspects will become apparent from a description of exemplary embodiments, using the following figures

Figures 1 and 2 show communication systems
Figure 3 shows a flow-chart of communication
Figure 4 illustrates information exchange
Figure 5 illustrates information exchange
Figure 6 shows a flow-chart of context sensitive resolution
Figure 7 illustrates an alternative way of adding assertions Detailed description of exemplary embodiments

[0015] Figure 1 shows a communication system, comprising a network 10, a first user terminal 12 and a second user terminal 14. Network 10 may be a telephone network, a local area network or the Internet for example. Network 10 interconnects a plurality of terminals and provides for routing data through the network to a selectable destination terminal based on address describing data supplied from a source terminal of the data, for example.

[0016] First and second user terminal 12, 14 each comprise a user interface 120, 140, a network terminal device 122, 142 and an address resolution database memory 124, 144. The network terminal device 122, 142 of each terminal is coupled to network 10 and the user interface 120, 140 and address resolution database memory 124, 144 of the terminal.

[0017] Address resolution database memories 124, 144 contain support information for translating address describing data that is received from user interfaces 120, 140 into addresses for controlling routing in network 10. The support information defines translation of terms from the address describing data from the user interfaces 120, 140 to enable selection of addresses. The support information may be context sensitive for example because the translation is defined only for selected source-destination pairs. The support information in the address resolution database memory 124, 144 may include information generated by the user at the user interface 120, 140 of the terminal that contains the address resolution database memory 124, 144, but also information generated at another terminal.

[0018] The communication system provides for communication of address resolution database information between first and second user terminal 12, 14. This is shown symbolically by means of a connection between address resolution database memories 124, 144. However, it should be appreciated that the database information is preferably communicated via network 10. The network terminal devices 122, 142 in a terminal may be configured to provide for the communication of database information by writing locally to the address resolution database memory 124, 144 in the terminal and remotely to the address resolution database memory 124, 144 in another terminal.

[0019] Figure 2 shows an alternative embodiment, wherein the support information is kept in a shared database memory 20 that is accessible from all user terminals, or only from a predetermined group of user terminals, such as user terminals coupled to a local network domain. Although separate connections to shared database memory 20 may be used, it should be understood that connection to shared database memory 20 may be realized via network 10. In a further embodiment a combination of local address resolution data base memories 124, 144 and shared database memory 20 may be used. Shared database memory 20 itself may be located in a single device or it may be distributed over a plurality of devices, which may have separate connections to network 10.

[0020] Shared database memory 20 may be part of an address resolution system (not shown) that furthermore comprises a processor configured to receive address describing data from user terminals 12, 14, to translate the address describing data into addresses for controlling routing in network 10 and to return the addresses to user terminals 12, 14 or to supply them to network 10 directly to control routing through the network.

[0021] In each embodiment the address describing data from user terminals 12, 14 and, for such address describing data for which this is necessary, the support information from address resolution database memory 124, 144 and/or shared database memory 20 is used to derive addresses for controlling routing in network 10 or information that uniquely defines these addresses from the combination of the address describing data and the support information. The derivation of the addresses may be performed by a processor in the network terminal device 122, 142 of the user terminal 12, 14 in which the address describing data was entered, or in a processor of the address resolution system that comprises shared database memory 20, or distributed over these devices.

[0022] The resulting addresses may be supplied to network 10 to control routing of information through the network 10, for example to route an e-mail message and in a particular example to set up a communication channel such as a telephone connection or a channel for a data stream to a printer or a display device, or from a media streamer. The address may be supplied to network 10 directly from the processor that has performed the reso-

lution, or indirectly, by first transmitting the address or information that uniquely identifies the address to another network terminal, from where it may be used to control routing of information through the network 10.

Representation of the support information

[0023] In an embodiment the support information comprises a set of records that represent assertions about persons associated with routing destinations in network 10. The assertions include assertions about values of attributes of the destinations, such as user name, location etc, as well as assertions about events relating destinations, such as communication contacts that have taken place between users.

[0024] In a simple embodiment the support information may comprise a set of records that each defines an assertion in the form of a respective text string and an identifier of a destination that is associated with the text string.

[0025] In an embodiment at least part of the records may comprise a weight parameter and/or a creation date parameter, for computing a weight assigned to the record. In an embodiment additional dependent records may be provided that represent use that has previously been made of the records that represent assertions, or information representing use may be included in the records that represent assertions themselves.

[0026] Each user of the communication system may represented by a unique identifier ID. Records may be provided representing assertions, wherein each record defines the type of assertion (the predicate) and the respective values or respective ranges of values that are asserted for respective parameters of the assertion. In the following records will be denoted by a list of items between brackets such as (family name, ID1, Adams) or (contacted, ID1, ID2, by telephone, 1-1-2000), wherein the first item of the list defines the type of assertion and the remaining items represent parameter values. If needed the names of the parameters will be included: (contacted, source=ID1, destination=ID2, mode=by telephone, date=1-1-2000).

[0027] In the present description forms of information storage that represent assertions will be denoted by such lists. Address resolution data base memories 124, 144 and/or shared database memory 20 may store a table of such lists as a representation of the assertions. However, it should be appreciated that equivalent form of storage may be used, such as storage in multiple tables. For example, different tables may be used for different types of assertion. For example a record may assert that the name of a person is "Adams". In this case a record (family name, ID, "Adams") may be stored in a family name table, wherein ID is the value of an identifier of a person.

[0028] The identifier ID may be a destination address of the person in network 10. Alternatively, any other type of identifier may be used, the destination address being stored in a record asserting that the destination address of the ID has a specific value. Thus the type of assertion is implicit from the table in which the assertion is stored. Similarly, one or more of the identifier values may be made implicit by using different tables for different identifier values. When records representing assertions are stored in local address resolution database memories 124, 144, the parameters that specify the user of the terminal that contains resolution database memories 124, 144 may be left implicit. Thus for example, the "source identifier" parameter of a record for a "contacted" assertion may be left implicit in the local address resolution database memory 124 of the user terminal from which the contact was established. When a shared database memory 20 is used, such parameters are preferably specified explicitly.

[0029] In an embodiment, a predefined system of types of assertion (predicates) is used. The definition may distinguish the assertion types into single-valued (exclusive) assertion types and multi-valued assertion types. For example a "date of birth" assertion type may be of the single valued type, because only one value is allowed for each specific identifier ID, whereas a "contacted" assertion type may be multi-valued, allowing records for different values for the same identifier.

[0030] Each assertion type defines the number of parameters of the record defining the assertion. Assertions that define attributes of a destination basically only have a parameter that represents an attribute value for a specific attribute type and a parameter that defines the object (e.g. destination) to which the attribute value applies. Examples of such attribute value assertions are "date of birth", "first name". For example a "first name" record (first name, ID1, John) may contain an identifier ID1 of the person involved and a value "John". An example of an assertion type with more parameters is "contacted", which may have a source identifier, a destination identifier, a date and a mode of communication as parameters for example. Redundant records may be used. Thus for example an assertion about a family name may be stored both in a table of family names (e.g. as (family name, ID, Adams)) and in a table of name values that has the name type as parameter (e.g. as (name, ID, family name, Adams)).

[0031] In a record a range of value may be defined for the value of a parameter. Thus, instead of defining a date as value for a data parameter, a range of dates, e.g. a week from a specific date may be used, to assert that the date value is in that range. Parameter values may also be left unspecified, to assert that any value is possible.

[0032] Information may be stored that represent use that has previously been made of the records that represent assertions. In a simple embodiment each of these records may have a field representing such use, for example in the form of a date on which the record was last used successfully to deliver an address that was accepted by a user. Additionally a field for an identification of that user may be included in the record.

[0033] In more advanced embodiments dependent

records may be provided that represent instances of the records that represent assertions. Such dependent records may take the form (Assertion reference, success/no success flag, date of use), wherein the assertion reference identifies the assertion to which the dependent record refers, the success/no success flag represents whether the assertion was last used successfully to deliver an address that was accepted by a user and the date of use is the date at which the instance took place. Optionally, a User ID and a Result ID may be included in the record, the User ID identifying the user for which the record was used and the Result ID identifying the result that was obtained by using the assertion.

[0034] In an embodiment at least part of the records may comprise a weight parameter and/or a creation parameter. These may be used for computing a weight assigned to the record, or for managing discarding of records. Instead of the creation data an age value of the record may be stored.

Processing a description of the destination

[0035] Figure 3 shows a flow-chart of a communication process between first user terminal 12 and second user terminal 14. In a first step 31, first terminal 12 receives an initial part of address describing data to determine a destination of a data to be routed from the user via user interface 120 through the network. Additionally, first terminal 12 may receive a definition of a content of a message to second user terminal 14 from the user via user interface 120. As used herein, the term "address describing data" to determine a destination encompasses pieces of information such as strings of character codes that are not explicit addresses or unique aliases for addresses. In fact, at least initially, the address describing data need not uniquely identify the destination. The address describing data may be obtained by receiving character codes of characters typed in by the user, or by speech processing of a received speech signal.

[0036] In a second step 32 an information item is derived from the address describing data. This may be done by a data processor in network terminal device 122, 142, or by a data processor in an address resolution system that comprises shared database memory 20, the data processor having a program memory with a stored program to cause it to do so. In a third step 33 the data processor tests whether the information item, if need be in combination with data from address resolution database memory 124 and/or shared database memory 20, is sufficient to determine a destination address with certainty.

[0037] In a simple embodiment, wherein the records of the database memory 124 and/or shared database memory 20 comprise text strings and destination identifiers associated with those text strings, second step 32 may be implemented by taking a set of words or substrings from the address describing data and third step 33 may be implemented by searching for records with text strings that contain these words or substrings.

[0038] Optionally, the data processor may compute match scores between text strings from the records and information derived from the address describing data. In this option, records may be selected in order of their match scores and/or by comparing their match scores with threshold values.

[0039] In another embodiment of second step 32 the data processor parses the description of the destination into information elements that describe the destination, for example by extracting definitions of values, such as words from the address describing data, and an association of those values with identified attributes. Each information element may be converted in a data record that represents an assertion applicable to an unidentified destination, for example an assertion from the predefined system of types of assertion, defining values or ranges of values of the parameter of the assertion. Parsing may be executed by a data processor (not shown) in user interface 120 or a data processor (not shown) in network terminal device 122 for example.

[0040] In a simple embodiment, parsing is facilitated by using a dialog box user interface, wherein the user has to identify the assertion type and the parameters for which values are supplied. In more advanced embodiments some form of natural language parsing may be used. A number of keywords may be defined, such as "from", "contacted", "called", "telephoned", "e-mailed" that correspond to assertion types optionally with specific parameter values. For example both "telephoned" and "e-mailed" may correspond to "contacted" but with mode parameter values of by telephone and by e-mail respectively. The data processor may be configured to search for such keywords and accompanying terms that define parameter values of the corresponding assertion types.

[0041] When the user supplies explicit address information in the address describing data, parsing may result in information that explicitly represents the address needed to control routing in network 10. This is the case for example when the address describing data comprises the digits of a telephone number and network 10 is a telephone network, or a complete e-mail address when network 10 supports e-mail traffic. In the latter case network terminal device 122 may use at least part of the e-mail address that represents the destination hardware address (the part behind the symbol "@") in a request to a domain name server that uniquely translates this part to an address for controlling network 10.

[0042] In an embodiment, a parsing algorithm is used that translates the address describing data into a set of information elements, also termed information items, that each indicate an assertion type and parameter value or range specifications for that assertion type, wherein the assertion type is selected from the predefined system of assertion types. For example parsing of address describing data "to Adams from Washington, whom I telephoned last week" may result in elements (Name, identifier=X, value=Adams), (From City, value=Washington), (con-

tacted, destination=X, mode=telephone, date= range defined by "last week") for the unknown destination X, wherein the assertion types are "Name", value "From City", and "contacted" and selected parameters of records for these assertion types are specified.

[0043] The processor may use conventional database search techniques to search for identifiers for which there are records with assertions that match the assertions for the destination defined by the information elements, as they have been parsed from the address describing data. In a simple embodiment this may involve going through all records in database memory 124 and/or shared database memory 20 for each information element, to identify records that match with the information element, in the sense that they relate to corresponding assertion types and have parameters or parameter ranges consistent with the parameters or parameter ranges specified in the information elements. Thus, each information element results in a set of identifiers for which corresponding assertions are found.

[0044] When exclusive (single valued) assertion types are used, destination identifiers Y from these set can be eliminated if the single parameter value for such an assertion type for that destination identifier Y is inconsistent with the parameter value specified in the element for that assertion type, as parsed from the address describing data.

[0045] A unique address for the unknown destination X can be found from these records if the set of elements for the unknown destination X that has been parsed from the address describing data is sufficient to limit search results to a single destination X. The unique address may be a telephone number or an IP address for example, or domain names that can be uniquely translated to an IP address using a domain name server. However, if the address describing data of the destination contains and/or address resolution database memory 124 and/or shared database memory 20 contain too little information unique resolution may not be possible.

[0046] In an embodiment of third step 33 the data processor tests whether the information from the address describing data, if need be in combination with data from address resolution database memory 124 and/or shared database memory 20, is sufficient to determine a destination address with certainty. That is, it determines whether there is a single destination identifier X for which address resolution database memory 124 and/or shared database memory 20 contain assertions corresponding to those specified in the address describing data and that there is no other destination identifier for which the assertions do not contradict the description of the destination.

[0047] If the destination address cannot be determined with certainty, the data processor proceeds to a fourth step 34, wherein it prompts the user to supply additional information to augment the address describing data. The additional information may be entered from user interface 120. From fourth step 34, the process is repeated from second step 32 using the augmented address describing data. By way of example, the user might respond to the prompt of fourth step 34 by adding "whose first name is John", corresponding to an additional element (Name, position="first name", identifier=X, value="John") for the unknown destination X. Third step 33 and fourth step 34 may be repeated until that the address describing data is sufficient to determine a unique destination address.

[0048] In an embodiment the data processor is configured to use a directed query in the prompt of fourth step 34. Thus for example, the data processor may be configured to test whether more than one but less than a predetermined number of alternative values of the destination identifier X are consistent with the address describing data, and to cause user interface 120 to present a list of the possible values, asking the user to select one of these values if there are less than the predetermined number of possible values.

[0049] The data processor may be configured to indicate a selected parameter of a selected one of the elements or assertions from the data base and to cause user interface 120 to request the user to fill in a parameter value for the selected parameter, when there are more than the predetermined number of possible parameter values. The data processor may be configured to select the element and the parameter for example by detecting whether a selection of the element and the parameter will resolve the destination. Thus for example, if it is detected that the address describing data leaves a plurality possible persons that all have different name values in the assertions for the first name, the user interface 120 may be made to ask for the value of the name parameter for the first name. As another example, when the address describing data leads to an element (contacted, source=ID1, destination=X) and it is found that a number of assertions with different dates matches this assertion, the user interface 120 may be made to prompt for the date at which the message was sent.

[0050] Once it has been determined in third step 33 that the address describing data, if need be in combination with data from address resolution database memory 124 and/or shared database memory 20, is sufficient to determine a destination address with certainty, a fifth step 35 is executed, wherein network terminal device 122 transmits the message using the destination address that follows from the address describing data. Optionally, an additional step (not shown) is executed before fifth step 35, wherein the data processor causes user interface 120 to ask the user to confirm the selected destination. In this embodiment the data processor proceeds to fifth step 35 if a confirmation of the selection is received and otherwise it proceeds to fourth step 34 to obtain more information. When the additional step is used the flow from third step 33 to fourth step 34 may be omitted.

[0051] In an embodiment ranking of search results is used. Score values S (ID) are computed for respective possible destination identifiers ID and the identifiers are ranked according to these scores. In this embodiment

the additional step before fifth step 35 may involve presenting the destination corresponding to the best ranking identifier as selected destination. Alternatively, the user may be asked to input a selection from a plurality of destinations in the additional step, the plurality including the destinations corresponding to the best ranking identifier and other identifiers with a score within a threshold distance from the score of the best ranking identifier or identifiers with ranks above a predetermined limit.

[0052] The score values may be computed using weight factors associated with the assertions. In an embodiment a product of the weight factors of different assertions used in arriving at a destination identifier may be taken to compute the score value. Assertions for which no weight factor is available may be taken to have a weight value of one, so that they can be left out of the product. Thus, if an identifier is arrived at based on a part of the address describing data "whom I contacted last week", corresponding to an element (contacted, destination=X, source=ID1, date=range defined by last week), and the database contains a record (contacted, destination=ID2, source=ID1, mode=by telephone, date=range defined by last week,), the identifier may be assigned a score value derived from a weight factor of the that assertion. If alternative routes exist to arrive at a destination identifier, the score value for that identifier may be computed as a sum of the score values for the alternative routes.

[0053] In an embodiment, each assertion may have a respective assigned weight factor independent of the address describing data. In this case the weight factor may be stored as a field of the record that represents the assertion, or it may be computed from the values of other field of the record. For example, the weight factor may be computed as a predetermined function of the age of the last successful use of the record, or of the overall age of the record, the factor decrease from one for zero age to a lower value for a high age.

[0054] The associated weight may be a predetermined function of the age of the assertion, for example, or a product of an associated weight and such a function. As another example, the associated weight may depend on the use that was made of the assertion by others, a higher weight being assigned when an address obtained from the assertion was previously used for addressing.

[0055] In another embodiment, the weight factor may be assigned dependent a source-user matching score between properties associated with the source of the record and properties associated with the source of the address describing data. An initial weight factor may be assigned that grows with this source-user matching score. The source-user matching score may be computed for example by the steps of (a) reading records that associate attribute values with an identifier of the user that specified the address describing data; (b) reading a source identifier of the source of an assertion from a field of the record that represents the assertion; (c) retrieving records that associate attribute values with the source identifier; (d) computing distance measures between the read-out attribute values for corresponding attribute types; and (e).computing the initial weight factor from the distance measure, assigning more weight when the distance is smaller. The distance measure may be one of zero dependent on whether the attribute values are equal or not, for example.

[0056] In another embodiment, the weight factor may be assigned dependent on the identity of the source of the address describing data and/or the resulting destination. Predetermined higher and lower initial weight factor values may be assigned when resolving current address describing data for example dependent on whether or not it has been recorded that the record that represents the assertion has previously been used successfully to find the identity of the user that has provided the current address describing data.

[0057] To support this, the record that represents the assertion may comprise a field for storing an identifier of the last previous successful result obtained with the assertion (that is a result that has been accepted by another user). Alternatively, dependent records for different instances of previous successful use may be kept, containing an identifier of the results of those instances. To determine the initial score value, the content of this field or of the dependent records is read and the resulting identifier or identifiers is or are compared with the identifier of the user that has provided the current address describing data. Dependent on the result of the comparison a higher or lower predetermined initial weight factor is chosen when the identifiers match and do not match respectively. In a further embodiment, the selected initial weight factor may subsequently be modified according to a predetermined function of the age of the previous successful use, for example by multiplication with a predetermined function or the age. Similarly selected initial weight factor may be modified according to an intrinsic weight value assigned to the record, for example on the basis of the age of the record.

[0058] In another embodiment predetermined higher and lower initial weight factor values may similarly be assigned when resolving current address describing data dependent on whether or not it has been recorded that the record that represents the assertion has previously been used successfully by another identified user and that this user matches the result of the resolution of the current address describing data. In an embodiment, the weight values of assertions may be updated dependent on whether the identifiers that were arrived at using the assertions are rejected or confirmed in the additional step. The new weight value W' may be determined from the old weight value W according to a function W'=F1(W) or W'=FO(W) dependent on whether the selection was confirmed or rejected respectively, the function F0 reducing the weight by multiplication by a factor smaller than one and the function F1 reducing the one minus the weight by multiplication by a factor smaller than one. In other embodiments other forms of update may be used.

Update of support information

[0059] Subsequent to fifth step 35, or before fifth step 35 or in parallel with it, a sixth step 36 is executed, wherein the data processor augments the information in address resolution database memory 124 of the first user terminal 12, as well as the information address resolution database memory 144 of the second user terminal 14 and/or shared database memory 20, based on the address describing data.

[0060] In a simple embodiment a record may be added that comprises and an identifier of the destination and text from the address describing data. In the case of assertion-types for which a plurality of concurrent values is allowed for the same destination, records may be added in address resolution database memory 124 of the first user terminal 12 associated with the destination address that has been found in third step 33, when records with similar content were not yet stored.

[0061] For example the address describing data may contain a term "whom I telephoned last week" which results in an element (contacted, destination=X, mode=telephone, date=range defined by "last week"). Information to this effect may not be present in the database, for example when the communication did not involve first user terminal 12. In this case an assertion of the type "contacted" is stored in address resolution database memory 124, with the identifier value ID that has been found for X substituted in the destination address value. A record (destination=ID, mode=telephone, date= range defined by "last week") may be added.

[0062] In this way it is made possible to resolve the address describing data "whom I telephoned last week" in third step 33 of a future execution of the process to establish another connection. This profits from the fact that the user found this information relevant for describing a destination. When this address describing data was initially useless because it did not match with any record in the database, it is made useful for handling future address describing data by including it in the database, associated with a specific ID value that was selected by the user upon further prompting.

[0063] In addition date information may be added to the record, indicating the date at which the record was created. This may be used to compute the age of the record, which in turn may be used to assign weight to the record, or to manage discarding of the record. In an embodiment an added assertion may have a parameter with a value that indicated the specifying source of the assertion. The specifying source may be used to determine whether the assertion should be used, for example only if the source of the address describing data and the source of the assertion have matching properties. This information may also be used to assign weights to the assertions.

[0064] Typically, the database is augmented with an assertion of a type that was derived from the address describing data with at least a parameter value (typically a destination ID) that was received in response to a prompt. However, when the original address describing data already contained sufficient information to resolve the destination plus an assertion that was merely insufficient and did not match with any record in the database, this assertion may also be added to the database for future use.

[0065] In the embodiment wherein shared database memory 20 is used, sixth step 36 may comprise storing a corresponding record (source=ID1, destination=ID, mode=telephone, date= range defined by "last week") in shared database memory 20, wherein the identifier value ID1 of the source of the message is derived from an owner ID1 value stored in first user terminal 12, or derived from a source address used by first user terminal 12.

[0066] Because this information is added to shared database memory 20, it is made available to all user terminals 12, 14 for use to resolve future address describing data. In particular, it also becomes available to the second user terminal 14 that is the destination of the current message. Thus, use of address describing data "who contacted me" from that terminal.

[0067] At a later time, the user of that second user terminal 14 may indicate a destination of a next message as "Jefferson, who contacted me last week", which will be parsed into elements (family name, identifier=X, "Jefferson") and (contacted, source=X, destination=ID2, date=range defined by last week), wherein ID2 is the user identifier associated with second user terminal 14. The process of figure 3 is applied to addressing of this next message. In this case, third step 33 will be able to resolve the address describing data using the record (source=ID1, destination=ID, mode=telephone, date= range defined by "last week") that was added in sixth step 36 when handling a previous message.

[0068] In embodiment of sixth step 36, such an added record may be stored in address resolution database memory 124, 144 of both individual terminals 12, 14 instead of, or in addition to storing in shared database memory 20. In this embodiment, in sixth step 36 the data processor may cause a record (contacted, source=ID1, destination=ID2, mode=telephone, date=range defined by last week) to be stored in the address resolution database memory 144 of the destination terminal.

[0069] In an alternative embodiment, wherein the identifier corresponding to the respective user terminals 12, 14 is left implicit in address resolution database memories 124, 144 of these terminals, mutually different assertions may be stored in the respective user terminals 12, 14, defining related assertions with different implicit parameters. The relation between the assertions may be predefined when the assertion types are defined. Thus a relation from a "contacted" assertion type to "contacted by me" and "contacted to me" assertion types may be defined, with corresponding parameter mappings between the assertions.

[0070] In this alternative embodiment, the data processor applies these definitions to convert an assertion

(contacted, source=ID1, destination=ID2, mode=telephone, date=date range) to assertions (contacted by me, destination=ID2, mode=telephone, date=date range) and (contacted to me, source=ID1, mode=telephone, date=date range) and causes the converted assertions to be stored in the address resolution database memories 124, 144 of the sending first user terminal 12 and the receiving second user terminal 14 respectively. Thus, the second user terminal 14 is enabled to use this information for the resolution of address describing data of future messages.

[0071] In an embodiment of sixth step 36 a new record is always stored, even if the new record is a version of an existing record, the new record defining more specific values of the parameters of an assertion than the existing record. Alternatively, sixth step 36 may avoid creating a new record, the existing record being modified instead to replace the parameter value specifications by more specific value specifications. This reduces the amount of storage required, but addition of a new record has the advantage that the more general previously existing record remains available for address resolution.

[0072] Figure 4 shows information exchanges during the execution of the process of figure 3. A first vertical line 40 symbolizes the user, a second vertical line 42 symbolizes user interface 120 and network terminal device 122 of first user terminal 12 and a third vertical line 44 symbolizes shared database memory 20 and/or in address resolution database memory 124 of first user terminal 12.

[0073] The definition of the content of the message and the address describing data of first step 31 is symbolized by a first arrow 45 from the user to user interface 120. The information exchanged in third step 33 is symbolized by second and third arrows 46, 47 between user interface 120 and network terminal device 122 on one hand and shared database memory 20 and/or in address resolution database memory 124 of first user terminal 12 on the other hand. This involves a request from between user interface 120 and/or network terminal device 122 according to the elements derived from the address describing data by the user and a response to this request from shared database memory 20 and/or in address resolution database memory 124.

[0074] A fourth arrow 48 from user interface 120 to the user indicates the prompt for additional information by fourth step 34. Further first, second and third arrows 45a, 46a, 47a represent reception of additional information in fourth step 34 and a renewed query and response to shared database memory 20 and/or in address resolution database memory 124. Although only one such cycle of information exchange is shown, it should be understood that more cycles may be involved.

[0075] Arrows 470a, 470b indicate message involved with an optional confirmation of the selection by the user before fifth step 35, including a presentation message 470a to the user presenting the selection and a confirmation message back from the user. As noted, the exchange involving the prompt of fourth arrow 48 and further first, second and third arrows 45a, 46a, 47a may be omitted when confirmation of the selection by the user from a list is used.

[0076] A sixth arrow 49 indicates writing of information according to sixth step 36 from user interface 120 and/or network terminal device 122 on one hand to shared database memory 20 and/or in address resolution database memories 124, 144 of the first and second user terminals 12, 14 on the other hand.

[0077] Apart form adding new records representing assertions, records representing assertions may also be modified to record use made of the record. For example, in one embodiment each time a record representing an assertion is successfully used, fields of the record representing the identifier of the last successful user and/or the last successful result and/or the date of successful use may be updated. In another embodiment a dependent record with such information may be added. This enables the use of different instances of successful use to determine weight factors.

[0078] In an embodiment records representing assertions are added also in response to events such as communication between persons associated with the terminals at those addresses. Preferably this type of added assertion is made available at least to both terminals. Thus use of an element in first address describing data at a first user terminal may be used to enable future resolution of a destination address from second address describing data at the second terminal.

Prompting for external information

[0079] In a second embodiment, at least part of the prompts for additional information about the destination is not directed at the user of the first terminal, who provided the original address describing data, but at one or more other user terminals. Thus, other user terminals are used to resolve ambiguity of the address describing data.

[0080] For example, if a user provides address describing data specifying a color printer in a specified region (for example a floor of a building), queries may be sent to all printers in the specified region to confirm or deny that they are a color printer.

[0081] In another simple example, when the original address describing data from first user terminal 12 specified "Adams, whom I contacted last week" and it proved impossible to find information about such a contact in a database, queries may be sent to the user terminals of all persons by the name of Adams in the data base, asking whether they have been contacted by the user of first terminal 12. When one or more of these persons named Adams respond to these queries, an assertion of such a contact may be added to the database.

[0082] Effectively, these queries may be invitations to fill in parameters of an assertion derived from the address describing data from the first user terminal 12. For example, if second step 32 produces an element (contact-

ed, source=ID1, destination=X, date=date range defined by last week), the queried persons may effectively fill in parameters to obtain a record (contacted, source=ID1, destination=IDx, mode=mode specified by destination, date=date specified by destination), wherein IDx is the identifier of the person named Adams that responded.

[0083] Although this example concerns the case wherein a human user provides the additional information, it should be appreciated that alternatively or in addition information that is stored in other terminals may be used to supply additional information. That is, a data processor in user interface 140 or network terminal device 142 may be configured to receive queries from network 10 to fill in at least one parameter in an assertion, to retrieve information about the parameter from its address resolution database memory 144 and to return information that narrows down this parameter value. Typically, this comprises confirming that the identifier representing the user of second user terminal 14 is the value of one of the parameters that specifies a role played in the assertion.

[0084] For example, the records for output devices may have fields (device identifier, device address, device type, device location), with possible values of "device type" that include "printer" and "color printer" as a subclass of "printer". Upon receiving address describing data that is parsed to (X, "color printer",<region>), a comparison with the list of records for destination devices may result in a list of device identifiers from the records whose device location attribute has a value within the specified <region> and whose device type attribute identifies a class that contains color printers, among others. In this case a query is sent addresses corresponding to all identifiers on this list to query whether they are of the color printer type. The result is used both to resolve the address describing data and to update the records for the devices.

[0085] Thus, profit is taken from the fact that the user found an assertion to be relevant to describe a destination and it is ensured that this assertion will be useful to resolve the destination in future.

[0086] Figure 5 shows communications involved in this embodiment. Compared to figure 4, a further line 50 representing a further user terminal has been added and fourth arrow 48 of the prompt and first arrow 45a of reception of a response have been replaced by first and second further arrows 52, 54 representing transmission of a query to the further user terminal instead of the prompt and reception back of a response. Although a single cycle of query and response is shown, it should be appreciated that any number of cycles may be used and that there may also be cycles of internal prompt and response in the first user terminal 12. Each cycle may provide for additional information.

Use of the source of information

[0087] Figure 6 illustrates an embodiment wherein source sensitive attribute values are used. Use is made of stored records relating attribute values to a destination ID dependent on context information such as a specifier ID of the entity that specified the attribute value. Assertions as described in the preceding may be augmented with a parameter that specifies the identifier (ID) of a party that specified the information in the assertion. As another example records may represent nicknames for destinations ID that have been specified by different specifying sources.

[0088] In a first step 61 an address describing data is received by first user terminal 12 with a first ID value. In a second step 62 a data processor of the terminal parses the address describing data. In a third step 63 the data processor of the terminal uses elements that have been obtained by parsing to search for a destination. The resolution process described by means of figure 3 may be used. In another example, if the address describing data comprises an attribute value of the destination, such as a name, third step 63 may involve searching the shared database memory 20 and/or the address resolution database memory 124 of the first terminal for records that assert that attribute value (e.g. a nickname) for a destination.

[0089] If one or more of such records are found, the data processor of the terminal executes a fourth step 64, extracting second ID values of the specifying sources of the assertion in the records found in third step 63. Fourth step 64 furthermore comprises a search for a match between properties associated with the first ID value and second ID value, of the user that entered the name in the first step 61. Thus, records are detected that have been specified earlier by a source that has similar properties as the user that specified the current address describing data. In one embodiment, matches may be realized by means of "buddy lists", a match being detected when the users indentified by the first and second ID value belong to the same buddy lists. A plurality of identifiers of different buddy lists may be defined and records may be defined that assert membership of users of buddy lists in terms of the identifiers to provide for a match upon detection of first and second ID values that belong to a common buddy list.

[0090] If a match between the properties associated with the first and second ID values is detected, the process proceeds to a fifth step 65, establishing communication to an address corresponding to the ID associated with the name. Thus, an attribute such as a nickname used in an address describing data may be used to translate the address describing data into a destination address only on condition that it was specified by another user in the same section of the building. If no match is found, a sixth step 66 may be executed to resolve the address describing data in another way first, for example as described in the preceding. Thus for example records may represent nicknames for destinations ID that have been provided by different specifying sources.

[0091] A predetermined set of property types may be provided to define the match. Typically, these properties

are expressed in terms of attribute values associated with ID values. For example a match condition may be that location attributes associated with the first and second IDs refer to locations in a same section of a building.

[0092] In an embodiment a learning process may be used to establish the predetermined set of property types. For example, a learning process may be used wherein initially an empty set of property types is used, so that any specifying source will do. When this leads to one or more selectable destinations, the selected destination(s) is/are presented at the user interface to the person that supplied the address describing data and a confirmation or rejection of a selection is received back.

[0093] When a rejection is received back, differences are determined between the attributes values of the source of the address describing data and the specifying source of an assertion used to propose the rejected selection. An attribute type is selected for which the attribute values were different and optionally a threshold for the distance between the attribute values is generated that is less than the distance between the attribute values for that attribute type.

[0094] The selected attribute is added to the set of properties, optionally specifying that the distance between the attribute values should be less than the threshold (if no threshold is used, a requirement may be imposed that the attribute values are equal). In a more advanced process, selection of attributes may involve collecting information about a plurality of rejections and confirmations and selecting an attribute type that differs between the source of the address describing data and the specifying source or sources of a plurality of rejections and/or that match between the source of the address describing data and the specifying source or sources of one or more confirmations.

[0095] The stored records relating an attribute value to a destination ID in the context of a specifying source ID of the attribute value may be generated as a result of the process of figure 3 for using address describing data, by recording the source of the address describing data in the added assertions.

[0096] Figure 7 illustrates an alternative way of adding such assertions outside the context of describing a destination. In a first step 71, user interface 120 receives an attribute value for an identified destination in an assertion of a type that specifies a value of an attribute and that has an attribute value and a source of the attribute value as parameters. An assertion of the type (name, ID1, nickname, <name value>, ID2) may be used, wherein ID1 is the ID of the destination to which the name value applies, ID2 is the ID of the source of the name, that is the person that added the name value, and "nickname" indicates that the name is a nickname. In another embodiment a more general assertion type (context sensitive attribute, attribute type=nickname, ID1, attribute value=name, ID2) may be used.

[0097] In a second step 72 a data processor in first terminal adds the assertion to shared database memory 20 and/or in address resolution database memories 124, 144 of the first and second user terminals 12, 14. These steps may be repeated by different users and for different attributes.

[0098] Although embodiments have been shown wherein the specifying source is added as a parameter to the assertion, it should be appreciated that it may suffice to add the parameter values of the specifying source that are needed for matching. Thus instead of a specifying source parameter, an "attribute of the specifying source" parameter may be used. For example, when only a location of the specifying source is used for matching, addition of a "location of the specifying source" parameter to the assertion may suffice to provide the information needed for matching.

[0099] Although an embodiment has been shown wherein the methods of adding the parameter about the specifying source is to include the use of the source of an address describing data, it should be appreciated that the use of such a parameter is possible also if no use is made of any source of address describing data to define the parameter.

[0100] As will be appreciated the described system involves the determination of an address of a destination of a connection through a network 10, based on address describing data. Address describing data is used that need not explicitly specify the address of the destination. A shared database of the network or a local database in a user terminal is used to translate the address describing data into a destination address for use to establish the connection.

[0101] Once the address describing data has been resolved, if need be by prompting a user for more information, it is determined whether the address describing data contained an element that could not be translated by the database. If so, the database is updated by adding an assertion that makes it possible to use the element to resolve the address, so that an identical element in future address describing data will be useful for future resolution. Preferably, this information is made available for resolution of address describing data from a plurality of different terminals and users.

[0102] It should be appreciated that the resolution of address describing data by means of support information and management of the support information may be performed in a user terminal or in other equipment, such as a server coupled to network 10. The resolution of address describing data may even be performed in a distributed way, partly at a user terminal and partly elsewhere. In general any device or system of devices that performs these actions will be referred to as network address resolution equipment. The address resolution equipment is directly or indirectly coupled to network 10 to supply addresses for controlling routing through network 10.

[0103] Where the term user is used in this description to describe acts of persons, this term refers to such person. Elsewhere, the term "user" refers to a user account maintained by the system. Data associating with users

items of information associates such user accounts with such items.

[0104] A programmable data processor may be used with a program memory that stores instructions of a program to cause the data processor to perform the functions as described. As used herein, phrases that state that a data processor is configured to perform specified functions mean that the data processor is a programmable data processor with a program memory that stores instructions of a program to make the data processor execute the indicated functions or that the data processor has circuitry designed to make the data processor perform the indicated functions. The program may be provided as part of a computer program product such as a computer readable disc, a semi-conductor memory containing program code, a tape etc or supplied as a signal representing the program code.

Thus, in an embodiment, a method of supplying an address and network address resolution equipment and a computer program product with a program for executing that method may be provided to control routing of data through a network, the method comprising

- providing a storage device with pre-stored address resolution information;
- collecting information from at least one source in the network, the information linking a destination in the network to an information item from the information;
- adding a record to the pre-stored address resolution information, the record linking the information item to a source identifier of the source and a destination identifier of the destination;
- receiving address describing data from a user via a user terminal of the network;
- comparing at least part of the address describing data with the information item in said record from said storage device and comparing values of at least one attribute associated with the user and the source identifier; and
- in response to detection that the values of the attribute match and that at least part of the address describing data matches the information item, supplying a destination address defined by the destination identifier to control routing of data through the network.

Claims

1. A method of supplying a destination address to control routing of data through a network (10), the method comprising

   - providing a storage device (20, 124) with pre-stored address resolution information in a network address resolution equipment;
   - a control circuit (120, 140) of the network address resolution equipment collecting information from a first user of the network (10), the collected information relating a destination address in the network (10) to an information item from the collected information;
   - the control circuit (120, 140) adding (36) a record to the pre-stored address resolution information, the record relating the information item to a source identifier related to the first user and a destination identifier of the destination address;
   - the control circuit (120, 140) receiving (61) address describing data from a second user via a user terminal of the network;
   - the control circuit (120, 140) comparing (63) at least part of the address describing data with the information item in said record from said storage device (20, 124) and the control circuit (120, 140) comparing values of at least one attribute associated with the second user and the source identifier; and
   - the control circuit (120, 140) supplying (65) a destination address defined by the destination identifier to control routing of data through the network, in response to detection that the values of the attribute match and that at least part of the address describing data matches the information item.

2. The method according to claim 1, comprising

   - the control circuit (120, 140) receiving further address describing data from said destination address,
   - the control circuit (120, 140) comparing at least part of the further address describing data with the information item in said record from said storage device (20); and
   - in response to detection that at least part of the further address describing data matches the information item, the control circuit (120, 140) supplying a source address defined by the source identifier to control routing of further data through the network (10) from the destination address to the source address in response to the further address describing data.

3. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising presenting information representing at least the destination address identified by the destination identifier at the user terminal (12), receiving back a confirmation of the destination address at the user terminal and using the destination address to control routing through the network (10) in response to reception of the confirmation.

4. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising the control circuit (120, 140) receiving further address describing data from said first

user, selecting the destination identifier based on said further address describing data to control routing of further data from said through the network (10), and extracting the information item from the further address describing data for adding said record.

5. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the network (10) is a telephone network, the destination address being telephone number data to control routing of a call through the telephone network.

6. The method according to any one of the claims 1 to 4, wherein the network (10) is the Internet, the destination address being an e-mail address to address an e-mail.

7. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising routing the data through the network (10) under control of the destination address.

8. Network address resolution equipment, comprising

- a storage device (20) with pre-stored address resolution information;
- an input for receiving information from a first user from an input terminal, the received information relating a destination address in the network (10) to an information item from the received information;
- a control circuit (120, 140) configured to
- add a record to the pre-stored address resolution information, the record relating the information item to a source identifier of the first user and a destination identifier of the destination address,
- receive address describing data from a second user via a user terminal (12) of the network,
- compare at least part of the address describing data with the information item in said record from said storage device (20);
- compare values of at least one attribute associated with the second user and the source identifier; and in response to detection that the values of the attribute match and that at least part of the address describing data matches the information item :
- supply a destination address defined by the destination identifier to control routing of data through the network (10).

9. The network address resolution equipment according to claim 8, wherein the control circuit (120, 140) is configured to

- receive further address describing data from said destination address,
- compare at least part of the further address describing data with the information item in said record from said storage device (20); and in response to detection that at least part of the further address describing data matches the information item:
- supply a source address defined by the source identifier to control routing of further data through the network (10) from the destination address to the source address in response to the further address describing data.

10. The network address resolution equipment according to any one of claims 8 to 9, wherein the control circuit (120, 140) is configured to control the user terminal to present information representing at least the destination address identified by the destination identifier, to receive back a confirmation of the destination at the user terminal and to use the destination address to control routing through the network in response to reception of the confirmation.

11. The network address resolution equipment according to any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein the control circuit (120, 140) is configured to receive further address describing data from said first user, to select the destination identifier based on said further address describing data for control of routing of further data from said through the network, and to extract the information item from the further address describing data for adding said record.

12. A computer program product, comprising a computer readable medium in which a program of instructions is stored, which instructions when executed by a programmable computer, will cause the programmable computer to perform the method steps of any one of claims 1-7.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Liefern einer Zieladresse, um das Routing von Daten über ein Netzwerk (10) zu steuern, wobei das Verfahren Folgendes umfasst:

- Bereitstellen einer Speichervorrichtung (20, 124) mit vorgespeicherten Adressauflösungsinformationen in einer Netzwerkadressen-Auflösungsausrüstung;
- Erfassen von Informationen von einem ersten Benutzer des Netzwerks (10) durch eine Steuerschaltung (120, 140) der Netzwerkadressen-Auflösungsausrüstung, wobei die erfassten Informationen eine Zieladresse in dem Netzwerk (10) mit einem Informationselement aus den gesammelten Informationen in Beziehung setzt;
- Hinzufügen (36) einer Aufzeichnung zu den vorgespeicherten Adressauflösungsinformatio-

nen durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140), wobei die Aufzeichnung das Informationselement mit einer Quellenkennung in Beziehung setzt, die mit dem ersten Benutzer und einer Zielkennung der Zieladresse in Beziehung steht;
- Empfangen (61) von Adressbeschreibungsdaten von einem zweiten Benutzer über ein Benutzerendgerät des Netzwerks durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140);
- Vergleichen (63) wenigstens eines Teils der Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement in der Aufzeichnung von der Speichervorrichtung (20, 124) durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140) und Vergleichen von Werten wenigstens eines Attributs, das mit dem zweiten Benutzer und der Quellenkennung assoziiert ist, durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140); und
- Liefern (65) einer Zieladresse, die durch die Zielkennung definiert ist, durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140), um das Routing von Daten über das Netzwerk zu steuern, in Reaktion auf die Erkennung, dass die Werte des Attributes übereinstimmen und dass wenigstens ein Teil der Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement übereinstimmt.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, Folgendes umfassend:

- Empfangen weiterer Adressbeschreibungsdaten von der Zieladresse durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140),
- Vergleichen wenigstens eines Teils der weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement in der Aufzeichnung von der Speichervorrichtung (20) durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140); und
- in Reaktion auf die Erkennung, dass wenigstens ein Teil der weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement übereinstimmt, Liefern einer Quelladresse, die durch die Quellkennung definiert ist, durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140), um das Routing weiterer Daten über das Netzwerk (10) von der Zieladresse zu der Quelladresse in Reaktion auf die weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten zu steuern.

3. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend das Präsentieren von Informationen, die wenigstens die Zieladresse darstellen, die durch die Zielkennung an dem Benutzerendgerät (12) identifiziert ist, Empfangen als Antwort einer Bestätigung der Zieladresse an dem Benutzerendgerät und Verwenden der Zieladresse, um das Routing über das Netzwerk (10) in Reaktion auf den Empfang der Bestätigung zu steuern.

4. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend das Empfangen weiterer Adressbeschreibungsdaten von dem ersten Benutzer durch die Steuerschaltung (120, 140), Auswählen der Zielkennung basierend auf den weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten, um das Routing weiterer Daten von der über das Netzwerk (10) zu steuern, und Extrahieren des Informationselements aus den weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten zum Hinzufügen der Aufzeichnung.

5. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Netzwerk (10) ein Telefonnetzwerk ist, wobei die Zieladresse Telefonnummerndaten sind, um das Routing eines Anrufs über das Telefonnetzwerk zu steuern.

6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Netzwerk (10) das Internet ist, wobei die Zieladresse eine E-Mail-Adresse ist, um eine E-Mail zu adressieren.

7. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend das Routing der Daten über das Netzwerk (10) unter Steuerung der Zieladresse.

8. Netzwerkadressen-Auflösungsausrüstung, Folgendes umfassend:

- eine Speichervorrichtung (20) mit vorgespeicherten Adressauflösungsinformationen;
- eine Eingabe zum Empfangen von Informationen von einem ersten Benutzer von einem Eingabeendgerät, wobei die empfangenen Informationen eine Zieladresse in dem Netzwerk (10) mit einem Informationselement aus den empfangenen Informationen in Beziehung setzt;
- eine Steuerschaltung (120, 140), die für Folgendes konfiguriert ist:
- Hinzufügen einer Aufzeichnung zu den vorgespeicherten Adressauflösungsinformationen, wobei die Aufzeichnung das Informationselement mit einer Quellenkennung des ersten Benutzers und einer Zielkennung der Zieladresse in Beziehung setzt,
- Empfangen von Adressbeschreibungsdaten von einem zweiten Benutzer über ein Benutzerendgerät (12) des Netzwerks,
- Vergleichen wenigstens eines Teils der Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement in der Aufzeichnung von der Speichervorrichtung (20);
- Vergleichen von Werten wenigstens eines Attributs, das mit dem zweiten Benutzer und der Quellenkennung assoziiert ist; und in Reaktion auf die Erkennung, dass die Werte des Attributes übereinstimmen und dass wenigstens ein

Teil der Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement übereinstimmt:
- Liefern einer Zieladresse, die durch die Zielkennung definiert ist, um das Routing von Daten über das Netzwerk (10) zu steuern.

9. Netzwerkadressen-Auflösungsausrüstung nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Steuerschaltung (120, 140) für Folgendes konfiguriert ist:

- Empfangen weiterer Adressbeschreibungsdaten von der Zieladresse,
- Vergleichen wenigstens eines Teils der weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement in der Aufzeichnung von der Speichervorrichtung (20); und in Reaktion auf die Erkennung, dass wenigstens ein Teil der weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten mit dem Informationselement übereinstimmt:
- Liefern einer Quelladresse, die durch die Quellkennung definiert ist, um das Routing weiterer Daten über das Netzwerk (10) von der Zieladresse zu der Quelladresse in Reaktion auf die weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten zu steuern.

10. Netzwerkadressen-Auflösungsausrüstung nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 9, wobei die Steuerschaltung (120, 140) konfiguriert ist zum Steuern des Benutzerendgeräts dahingehend, dass es Informationen präsentiert, die wenigstens die Zieladresse darstellen, die durch die Zielkennung identifiziert ist, dass es als Antwort eine Bestätigung des Ziels an dem Benutzerendgerät empfängt und dass es die Zieladresse verwendet, um das Routing über das Netzwerk in Reaktion auf den Empfang der Bestätigung zu steuern.

11. Netzwerkadressen-Auflösungsausrüstung nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 10, wobei die Steuerschaltung (120, 140) konfiguriert ist zum Empfangen weiterer Adressbeschreibungsdaten von dem ersten Benutzer, Auswählen der Zielkennung basierend auf den weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten, um das Routing weiterer Daten von der über das Netzwerk zu steuern, und Extrahieren des Informationselements aus den weiteren Adressbeschreibungsdaten zum Hinzufügen der Aufzeichnung.

12. Computerprogrammprodukt, umfassend ein computerlesbares Medium, in dem ein Programm aus Anweisungen gespeichert ist, wobei die Anweisungen, wenn sie von einem programmierbaren Computer ausgeführt werden, den programmierbaren Computer veranlassen, die Verfahrensschritte nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7 durchzuführen.

Revendications

1. Méthode de fourniture d'une adresse de destination pour contrôler l'acheminement de données à travers un réseau (10), la méthode comprenant

- la fourniture, à un dispositif de stockage (20, 124), d'informations de résolution d'adresse préenregistrées dans un équipement de résolution d'adresse réseau ;
- la collecte, par un circuit de contrôle (120, 140) de l'équipement de résolution d'adresse réseau, d'informations en provenance d'un premier utilisateur du réseau (10), les informations collectées reliant une adresse de destination dans le réseau (10) à un élément d'informations parmi les informations collectées ;
- l'ajout (36) par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), d'un enregistrement aux informations de résolution d'adresse préenregistrées, l'enregistrement reliant l'élément d'informations à un identificateur source relié au premier utilisateur et à un identificateur de destination de l'adresse de destination ;
- la réception (61), par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), de données de description d'adresse en provenance d'un second utilisateur via un terminal d'utilisateur du réseau ;
- la comparaison (63), par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), d'au moins une partie des données de description d'adresse à l'élément d'informations dans ledit enregistrement à partir dudit dispositif de stockage (20, 124), et la comparaison, par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), de valeurs d'au moins un attribut associé au second utilisateur et à l'identificateur source ; et
- la fourniture (65), par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), d'une adresse de destination définie par l'identificateur de destination pour contrôler l'acheminement de données à travers le réseau, en réponse à la détection du fait que les valeurs de l'attribut correspondent et qu'au moins une partie des données de description d'adresse correspond à l'élément d'informations.

2. Méthode selon la revendication 1, comprenant

- la réception, par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), de données de description d'adresse supplémentaires en provenance de ladite adresse de destination,
- la comparaison, par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), d'au moins une partie des données de description d'adresse supplémentaires à l'élément d'informations dans ledit enregistrement à partir dudit dispositif de stockage (20) ; et
- en réponse à la détection du fait qu'au moins une partie des données de description d'adres-

se supplémentaires correspond à l'élément d'informations, la fourniture, par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), d'une adresse source définie par l'identificateur source pour contrôler l'acheminement de données supplémentaires à travers le réseau (10), de l'adresse de destination à l'adresse source, en réponse aux données de description d'adresse supplémentaires.

3. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant la présentation d'informations représentant au moins l'adresse de destination identifiée par l'identificateur de destination au niveau du terminal d'utilisateur (12), la réception en retour d'une confirmation de l'adresse de destination au niveau du terminal d'utilisateur, et l'utilisation de l'adresse de destination pour contrôler l'acheminement à travers le réseau (10) en réponse à la réception de la confirmation.

4. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant la réception, par le circuit de contrôle (120, 140), de données de description d'adresse supplémentaires en provenance dudit premier utilisateur, la sélection de l'identificateur de destination sur la base desdites données de description d'adresse supplémentaires pour contrôler l'acheminement de données supplémentaires à partir dudit à travers le réseau (10), et l'extraction de l'élément d'informations à partir des données de description d'adresse supplémentaires pour ajouter ledit enregistrement.

5. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le réseau (10) est un réseau téléphonique, l'adresse de destination étant des données de numéro de téléphone pour contrôler l'acheminement d'un appel à travers le réseau téléphonique.

6. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans laquelle le réseau (10) est l'Internet, l'adresse de destination étant une adresse de courrier électronique pour adresser un courrier électronique.

7. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant l'acheminement des données à travers le réseau (10) sous le contrôle de l'adresse de destination.

8. Équipement de résolution d'adresse réseau, comprenant

- un dispositif de stockage (20) contenant des informations de résolution d'adresse préenregistrées ;
- une entrée pour recevoir des informations en provenance d'un premier utilisateur depuis un terminal d'entrée, les informations reçues reliant une adresse de destination dans le réseau (10) à un élément d'informations parmi les informations collectées ;
- un circuit de contrôle (120, 140) configuré pour
- ajouter un enregistrement aux informations de résolution d'adresse préenregistrées, l'enregistrement reliant l'élément d'informations à un identificateur source du premier utilisateur et à un identificateur de destination de l'adresse de destination,
- recevoir des données de description d'adresse en provenance d'un second utilisateur via un terminal d'utilisateur (12) du réseau,
- comparer au moins une partie des données de description d'adresse à l'élément d'informations dans ledit enregistrement à partir dudit dispositif de stockage (20) ;
- comparer des valeurs d'au moins un attribut associé au second utilisateur et à l'identificateur source ; et, en réponse à la détection du fait que les valeurs de l'attribut correspondent et qu'au moins une partie des données de description d'adresse correspond à l'élément d'informations :
- fournir une adresse de destination définie par l'identificateur de destination pour contrôler l'acheminement de données à travers le réseau (10).

9. Équipement de résolution d'adresse réseau selon la revendication 8, dans lequel le circuit de contrôle (120, 140) est configuré pour

- recevoir des données de description d'adresse supplémentaires en provenance de ladite adresse de destination,
- comparer au moins une partie des données de description d'adresse supplémentaires à l'élément d'informations dans ledit enregistrement à partir dudit dispositif de stockage (20) ; et, en réponse à la détection du fait qu'au moins une partie des données de description d'adresse supplémentaires correspond à l'élément d'informations :
- fournir une adresse source définie par l'identificateur source pour contrôler l'acheminement de données supplémentaires à travers le réseau (10), de l'adresse de destination à l'adresse source, en réponse aux données de description d'adresse supplémentaires.

10. Équipement de résolution d'adresse réseau selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 9, dans lequel le circuit de contrôle (120, 140) est configuré pour contrôler le terminal d'utilisateur pour qu'il présente des informations représentant au moins

l'adresse de destination identifiée par l'identificateur de destination, recevoir en retour une confirmation de la destination au niveau du terminal d'utilisateur, et utiliser l'adresse de destination pour contrôler l'acheminement à travers le réseau (10) en réponse à la réception de la confirmation.

11. Équipement de résolution d'adresse réseau selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 10, dans lequel le circuit de contrôle (120, 140) est configuré pour recevoir des données de description d'adresse supplémentaires en provenance dudit premier utilisateur, pour sélectionner l'identificateur de destination sur la base desdites données de description d'adresse supplémentaires pour contrôler l'acheminement de données supplémentaires à partir dudit à travers le réseau, et pour extraire l'élément d'informations à partir des données de description d'adresse supplémentaires pour ajouter ledit enregistrement.

12. Produit programme informatique, comprenant un support lisible par ordinateur dans lequel un programme d'instructions est stocké, lesquelles instructions, lorsqu'elles sont exécutées par un ordinateur programmable, amènent l'ordinateur programmable à réaliser les étapes de la méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7.

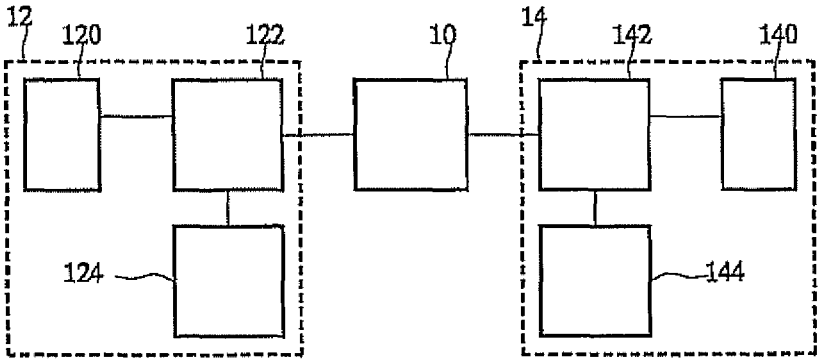


Fig.1

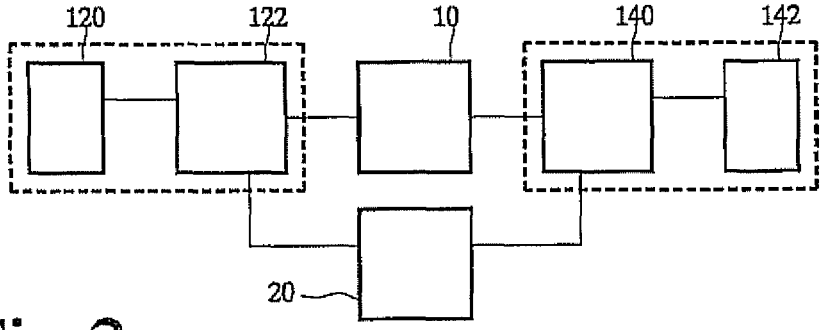


Fig.2

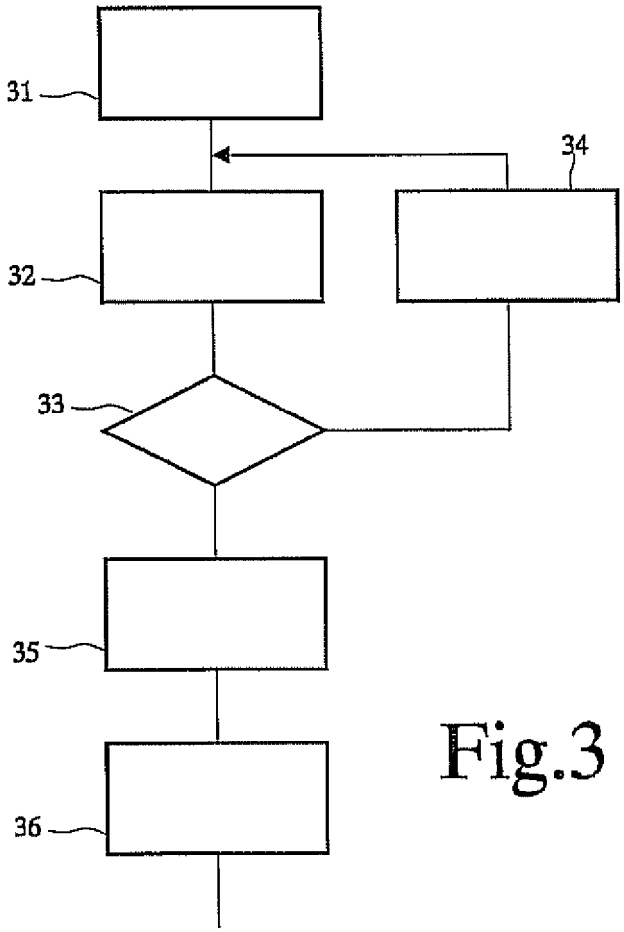


Fig.3

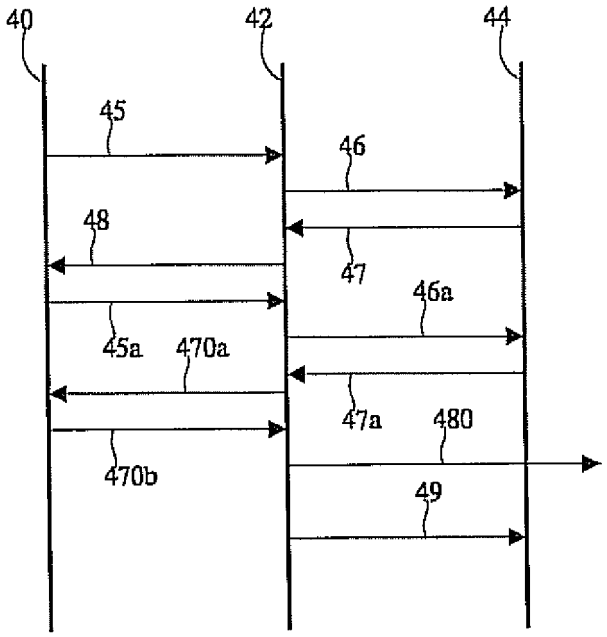

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Fig.4

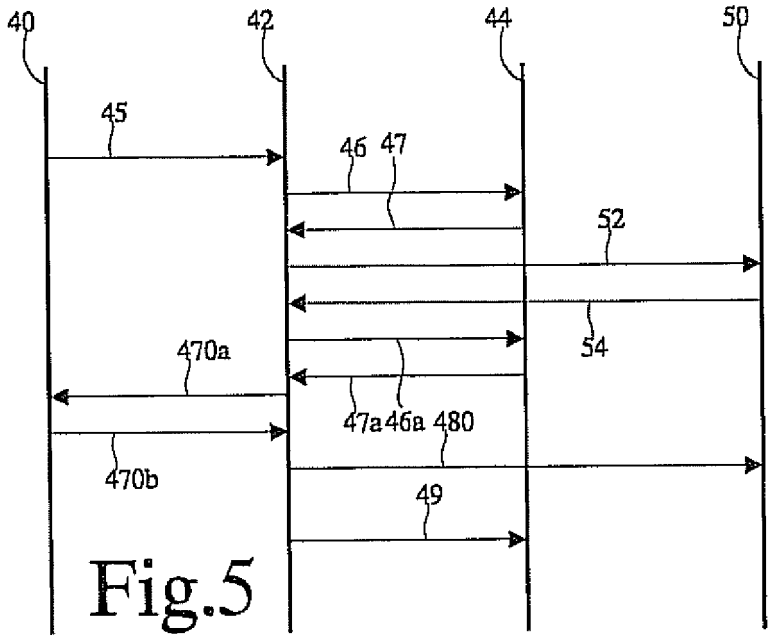

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Fig.5

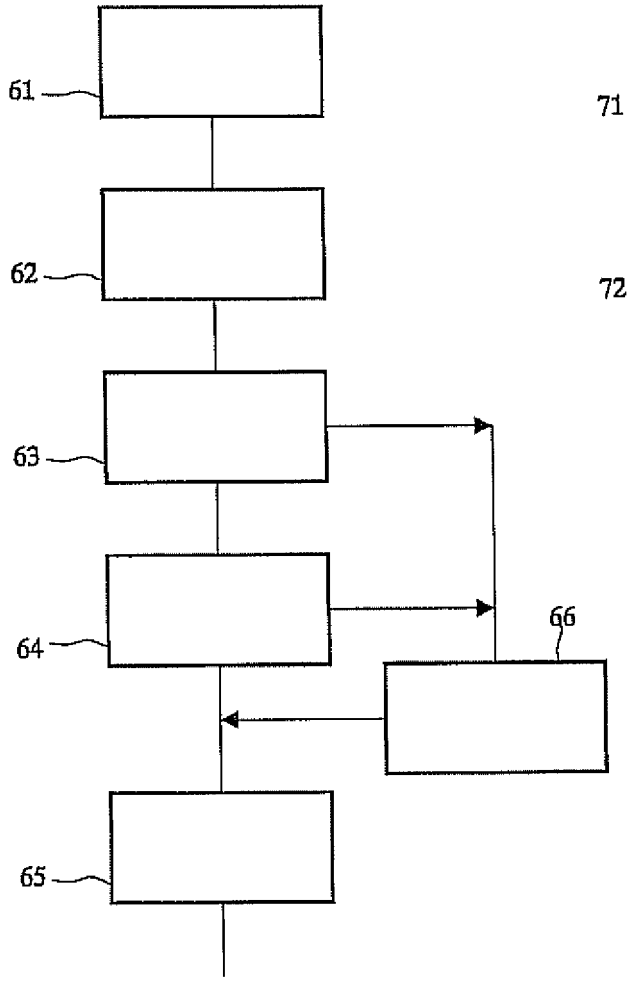


Fig.6

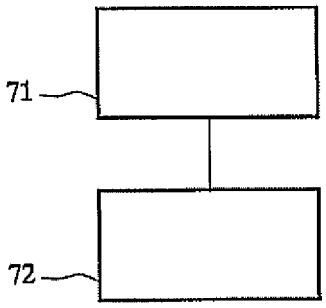


Fig.7

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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